

fact having been heretofore held under seal of confidence, that the failure to agree definitely sooner upon the place of meeting was due to Japan's desire to study the Russian response to President Roosevelt's note of June 8 before directly entering into a formal arrangement. For that reason the exchange that has been made on the subject of electing a seat of the negotiations have been of a tentative character. Any difficulty that might have arisen over dissatisfaction at Tokyo with the terms of Russia's response to President Roosevelt's petition that peace be made was cleared away, however, when Mr. Takahira, the Minister of Japan, called at the White House today and notified the President of Japan's willingness to treat with Russia on the basis of that Government's answer to the joint note of June 8.

Japan also was somewhat irritated over press reports from St. Petersburg that Foreign Minister Lambsdorff had told the representatives of the Powers at the Russian capital that the statement in the *Official Gazette* of the contents of the Russian response to President Roosevelt did not mean exactly what it seemed to mean, and she found another cause of complaint in the assertions that Russia would not consent to peace unless the Japanese submitted satisfactory basic conditions.

An additional ground for Japanese irritation is learned, was that the Russian Government had made an oral response, the President's note instead of a written response, as Japan had done. This last difficulty was got over by the receipt of a formal written communication from Russia. President Roosevelt did much to soothe the spirit of Japan upon the other matters, and to him much of the credit is due for the happy outcome.

RUSSIA KNOWS WHAT TO EXPECT.
Russia, it is learned, has already had an inkling of what Japan's peace terms will be, and the neutral Powers have been made acquainted with this information.

The additional fact was disclosed to-night that the Governments of the United States, Germany and France are counseling Japan not to be too severe in her demands, and that there is a helpful feeling that these importunities will be effective, as it has been made plain that Japan desires to retain the sympathy of her friends and to give no cause for criticism to the Powers which are generally supposed to be friendly to Russia.

England was asked to join in this movement to persuade Japan to be reasonable, but declined to do so, holding that Japan was her diplomatic ally in Far Eastern affairs and had won the war without England's assistance and should not be hampered by any suggestions from that Government in dealing with her vanquished enemy.

Japan, it was declared to-night, was particularly anxious to retain the cordial good will of the United States, and the representations which this Government is making in behalf of moderate treatment of Russia are expected to bear good fruit.

President Roosevelt's conversation with Minister Takahira to-day lasted an hour and a half, and it is understood that much of it was devoted to the expression by the President of reasons why Japan should be moderate. The main worry of Russia is over Japan's intention to ask for a cash indemnity, and strenuous efforts will be made to have the victorious Tokyo Government spare its opponent the humiliation of having to pay part or all of the money that the war cost Japan.

The intimation this evening is that Japan unquestionably intends not to go too far, not only for the reason that she may be so doing offend the neutral Powers, but because she may ultimately be required to back down, something that she is extremely anxious to avoid.

ARMISTICE QUESTION TO WAIT.
It was said to-night in the most authoritative quarter that the question of a cessation of hostilities might not, and probably would not, be determined until after the peace plenipotentiaries meet in Washington, but it is admitted that an armistice could be arranged on the field of present belligerent activities by Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linewitch.

However, that is a detail that will be determined later. For the present the exchanges will have to do with settling the time when the peace conference shall meet. It was said to-night by a reliable source of information that the date of the first meeting might be as far away as September, and the opinion was expressed that the personnel of the joint commission would not be fully decided for at least two weeks.

The peace envoys of each Government must necessarily have considerable time to secure their instructions and to select their assistants, and it will be necessary for them to bring copies of many public documents, which will be produced for reference in the negotiations.

Again, it will take the Japanese envoys a month to get to Washington from Tokyo. Nobody here is of the opinion that the conference will be begun in less than two months, which would make the meeting date somewhere about the middle of August. The peace protocol between Spain and the United States was signed on Aug. 12, 1898, but the envoys of the two belligerents did not meet until Oct. 1 of that year.

At the time that Russia suggested Paris as the place of meeting she indicated an intention to appoint M. Nelidoff, her Ambassador there, as one of her plenipotentiaries, but there has been nothing to make it certain that M. Nelidoff will participate in the treaty making. Japan has let it be known that Marquis Ito would be the head of her commission, but her other commissioners apparently have not been selected, although the name of Baron Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was tentatively mentioned.

It is said that Gen. Kuratopkin may be one of the Russian plenipotentiaries. While at first both Russia and Japan indicated a preference for only two envoys from each Government, it is now likely that there will be three.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, had a half-hour interview with the President this afternoon, and Minister Takahira called again at the White House this evening. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was also a White House visitor after dinner, and remained late.

FRANCE PLAYED IMPORTANT PART.
But these visits are overshadowed in interest here by the statement that President Roosevelt called personally at the French Embassy late this afternoon and had a conversation with Mr. Jussarand, the Ambassador. The important part which the French Government has played in the peace exchanges has not had the prominence it deserves, but when the details become known France's work in backing up the President's efforts to bring about peace will be seen to have been of powerful assistance.

The United States Government will place a suitable set of apartments at the disposal of the peace conference, but some difficulty may be encountered in finding a satisfactory place of meeting here. The Senate reading room in the Library of Congress has been suggested, and it is probable that the Government will have to look elsewhere than in the State Department for the necessary

Card systems
Order systems
Purchasing systems
Billing systems
Shipping systems
Accounting systems
Advertising systems
Sales systems
Credit systems

Library Bureau
Capital \$2,500,000
316 Broadway

ary chambers, as there is nothing suitable there except the diplomatic reception room, which is objectionable for the reason that there are no nearby apartments which the Russian and the Japanese envoys can use for consulting purposes.

The first meeting of the negotiators will be here and the treaty will be formally concluded in this city, but if the weather should be hot when the conference is begun the commissioners will probably adjourn to a New England seaside resort. Newport and Bar Harbor have been mentioned in this connection.

JAPAN WILL BE REASONABLE.
A diplomat who is prominently identified with the peace movement and who is sure that the Japanese demands for an indemnity would be most reasonable. He said that in his opinion the claim would not exceed \$1,000,000,000, if it went even that high.

His conclusions were based to a considerable extent on information of an authoritative character. He said that Japan's demands would not be unreasonable but that Japan would certainly ask enough to recompense her for the war.

"Japan will do no more than make her future position secure," he said. "She must secure an indemnity which will offset the great financial losses she has sustained by reason of the war, and must insure herself against the burden her enormous war debt will be if she does not procure a large indemnity."

"I am quite sure that the Japanese Government will not ask for more than a billion dollars, and possibly not that much. At all events, you may feel perfectly assured that Japan's demands will not be such that Russia cannot accept them."

BRITISH-FRENCH ALLIANCE.
Discovery of It Stirred Up the Kaiser, Nationalist Newspapers Declare.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 15.—Nationalist newspapers assert that a defensive and offensive treaty was recently concluded between France and Great Britain, which, like the Franco-Russian treaty, is secret.

The newspapers protest against parliament not being consulted in the matter. It is declared that the Kaiser's threatening attitude was due to his discovery of the existence of the treaty.

It is learned from an excellent source that after their conference yesterday Premier Rouvier left Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, under the impression that the strain over the Moroccan situation had been somewhat eased.

Premier Rouvier says that he will continue to hold the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Finance until the external questions that have arisen lately have been settled.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Kaiser is willing to carry on negotiations directly with France with regard to Morocco, without abandoning the proposition of an international conference, which, however, in the end the negotiations should be successfully concluded, would become a matter of form only.

LONDON, June 15.—The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*, treating of the relations between France and Germany, says:

"What is keeping up anxiety is the fact that Germany is not displaying a more conciliatory attitude, and that she is evidently resolved upon bringing all her influence to bear on France. Germany never liked the Anglo-French entente, and when Russia's forces were shattered at Mukden she began to show her hand, which has become more manifest since the annihilation of the Baltic fleet."

"Her object is to deal a blow at the Anglo-French entente, and, if possible, to detach France from her friendship with England. The time has come for plain speaking. Pressure is being put on France to this end, and Morocco is merely a pretext. If the French Government were to make every possible concession in regard to Morocco to Germany the latter would not be satisfied."

"It is even reported that Germany wants a guarantee of the pacific nature of the Anglo-French entente, but this is an obvious exaggeration. What is true is that she is making herself intensely disagreeable, and her attitude is keeping up the feeling of nervousness, not to say alarm."

England Calls Morocco to Account.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Fez, Morocco, June 15.—Gerard Lowther, the British Minister, has filed a protest with the Moroccan Government in the matter of the murder of Mr. Madden, a British subject, Austrian Vice-Consul and representative of Denmark, who was killed by Moors in his house at Mazagan on June 6. He will also see the Sultan personally about it.

Alexis Quits as Chief of Navy.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—Grand Duke Alexis has resigned his post of commander-in-chief of the navy.

FRANCE PLAYED IMPORTANT PART.

But these visits are overshadowed in interest here by the statement that President Roosevelt called personally at the French Embassy late this afternoon and had a conversation with Mr. Jussarand, the Ambassador. The important part which the French Government has played in the peace exchanges has not had the prominence it deserves, but when the details become known France's work in backing up the President's efforts to bring about peace will be seen to have been of powerful assistance.

The United States Government will place a suitable set of apartments at the disposal of the peace conference, but some difficulty may be encountered in finding a satisfactory place of meeting here. The Senate reading room in the Library of Congress has been suggested, and it is probable that the Government will have to look elsewhere than in the State Department for the necessary

Busy Business Makes a Busy Telephone

but if your telephone is

"Busy"

you lose business. The remedy will be furnished by

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Day St.

TOGO WON WITHIN AN HOUR.

HE TELLS HOW HE DESTROYED THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Order for Action Given at 1:55 P. M.; Result Decided at 2:45—Held Fire Until Within 6,000 Meters—Enemy Hemmed In, Then Destruction Came Swiftly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Tokyo, June 15.—Following is Admiral Togo's official report of the battle of the Sea of Japan:

Our order for action was given at 1:55 P. M. We headed southwest for a short time, as if taking a course directly opposite to that of the enemy. Suddenly, at 2:05, we turned east, changing front and pressed diagonally against the enemy's head. Our armored cruiser squadron closely followed our course, while the divisions of Admirals Dewa and Uru, the cruiser squadron and the division commanded by the younger Togo followed a course previously planned and proceeded southward to attack the enemy's rear.

"The enemy opened fire at 2:08 P. M. We did not reply until we had brought our ships within 6,000 meters. Then we concentrated our fire on the two leading ships. The enemy found himself pressed more toward the southeast and both his lines veered gradually to the eastward, assuming an irregular vertical formation. In this position the enemy continued a course parallel to ours. The Russian battleship Oshibay caught fire and left the line. Meantime our cruisers appeared in the enemy's rear."

"As we neared our fire increased in effectiveness. The Kiaz Suvaroff and the Alexander III. burned fiercely. The enemy's line became confused and smoke concealed them. Therefore we suspended fire. The result of the battle was decided at 2:45 P. M. The Oshibay sank at 3 P. M. We pressed the enemy southward, firing with any of our ships at will. By 3 o'clock we had almost appeared in front of the enemy's line of advance, our course being about southwest."

"Suddenly the enemy headed north, evidently planning to escape in that direction around our rear. Our main squadron turned sixteen points to port, reversing its order and steering northwest. Our armored cruisers also changed front, following the same course and pressing the enemy southward. The enemy then changed to the east, and we promptly turned sixteen points to starboard, our armored cruisers following suit. By 4:40 o'clock the enemy seemed to be headed south. Later we lost sight of him in the smoke and mist."

"By 4:30 o'clock our main squadron was again assuming the head position of the main body of the enemy. Our armored cruisers moved southwest against the enemy's cruisers. Our main squadron sank the Ural and found six of the enemy's ships running northeast. We pursued and caught them and opened fire. The enemy changed his course westward and then northward. One of the enemy's ships was disabled and another was disabled. Our armored cruisers, pursuing the enemy southward, observed the Alexander III. approach the Admiral Nakimoff and overtook and sank."

"At twilight our destroyers and torpedo boats gradually closed in from the north, east and south. Finding them placed, our main squadron let loose their horde of torpedoes."

"I ordered all my ships to assemble at Ullin Island next morning." Admiral Togo then describes the attack of Admirals Dewa and Uru upon the Russian rear on May 27. Describing the events of Sunday, Admiral Togo declares that his battleships, Kamimura's cruisers, Uru's division and the division of the younger Togo completely enveloped Admiral Niebozoff's ships, rendering resistance useless. The Japanese commander in chief approved of the surrender and allowed Admiral Niebozoff and his officers to retain their swords.

BRITISH PRESS AROUSED.

"The Sun's" Paris Despatch Taken as Indicating Grave Crisis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—The Paris despatch sent to THE SUN Wednesday dealing with the international situation is reproduced prominently in the papers here this morning. The *Post* says editorially that it overshadows in interest all the news published in many months. It proceeds to examine the contents of the despatch in detail, and remarking that its own knowledge of the actual statements there adds that the remainder is consistent with what is known of the present relations of the Powers, showing that the situation is one of extreme gravity.

The *Post* contends that the *re fac* fact that the situation as described by THE SUN correspondent is possible makes it the duty of every Englishman to think out the problem, which is a matter of life and death to this country has to face. It points out that the settlement to close the Russo-Japanese war will surely take the shape of an international crisis, probably making the heaviest demands on the statesmanship of Great Britain, and perhaps also on her powers of action.

Every good citizen ought to strengthen, if he can, the Government's hands, to meet a situation such as is alleged to exist. The crisis may require the thorough organization of the nation for war.

The *Daily Mail* indorses the general correctness of the despatch, but emphasizes the statement that the Kaiser is now the great source of danger on the Continent, but denurs to the suggestion that England is pressing Japan to reduce her terms to Russia.

RUSSIANS SINK GERMAN SHIP.

Converted Cruiser Swoops Down on Vessel Carrying Contraband—Saves Crew.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—A dispatch to Lloyd's says that the Russian cruiser Don, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm, sank the German steamship Tartarus on May 30, while she was on her way, with a cargo of wooden railroad ties, to Otaru from Tientsin.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—A dispatch to the *Telegraph* from Batavia says that the Russian converted cruiser Don arrived at Priok yesterday and is coaling. She will sail for Russia this evening. She has on board the crew of an unknown German ship which she captured carrying a contraband cargo and sank.

Bernhardt Rewrites a Play.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—The *Express* says that Sarah Bernhardt has written the play "Adrienne Lecouvreur," retaining only the central character. She will produce it during her forthcoming season in London.

Singers Decline to Compete for Kaiser's Prize.

At a meeting of the active members of the Arion Singing Society of Williamsburg, held at Arion Hall last night it was decided by a vote of 70 to 1 not to take part in the contest for the Kaiser's prize at the North Eastern Seagarden to be held in Newark next fall. The decision was not reached until after a long and stormy debate.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"

The Fastest Long Distance Train in the World

18 HOURS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

| Daily | Daily |
|---|--|
| Lv. New York West 23d St. 3:55 P. M. Debb. and Cort. Sta. 4:40 Brooklyn 4:45 Ar. Chicago 8:55 A. M. | Lv. Chicago Ar. New York Debb. and Cort. Sta. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:45 Brooklyn 9:50 |

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and Compartment Observation Car.

BETWEEN BUSINESS HOURS

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

LAWYERS WELCOME CHOATE.

HE BRINGS A GIFT FROM ENGLAND TO BAR ASSOCIATION.

Grover Cleveland a Guest at the Big Reception—The Gift a Bust of Lord Russell Sent Over by the Present Chief Justice—Elihu Root Presides.

Joseph H. Choate was one of the founders of the Bar Association and its president in 1888-89, and he got the heartiest welcome in the history of the association when he came back to his own again last night.

The applause when Mr. Choate arose to speak was of long duration, but even this was exceeded when he presented the association a bust of Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen, which, he said, he was commissioned to present to the Bar Association by the Lord Chief Justice of England as a token of the friendship and good will of the bench and bar of England for members of the profession in America.

Grover Cleveland was the most prominent of the 500 men who gathered to do the reception. Ambassador Choate and his receptionist, Mr. Choate, Mr. Cleveland entered while the reception was in progress. He walked through the hall on the arm of Frederick P. Foster and was cheered tumultuously.

After the reception in the parlors of the association all went to the meeting room, where a buffet luncheon was served. In the course of this Elihu Root, president of the association, arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the bar and you trustful laymen who have ventured here to-night, I have the honor to represent to you under new colors and with a somewhat new and fuller form the old heart and the old head that you know as the heart and the head of the association, the Honorable Joseph H. Choate of the Middle Temple. To us he is the mentor of the Middle Temple, but to-night he does not resume his position of to-night, like the heroine of the epiphany."

"Who burst this shell of mortal sin, he ceased to be a mentor and came back to the same imitable, immortal Choate. Mr. Choate referred first to the cheerful, hearty reception that he had received from the bar and the laymen who were packed from door to door. His collar was wilted and he was moping the perspiration from his face. He said that he had been in the city for six days, but that he had never had a moment's rest. He said that he had been in the city for six days, but that he had never had a moment's rest. He said that he had been in the city for six days, but that he had never had a moment's rest."

"I've been looking to see where the vacancy had been, and I thought of my departure created you sent me off with rousing cheers, but there may have been a double meaning in this. You may have considered that I was leaving the country for the country's good, or that I was leaving the bar for the good of the bar."

"The laymen and bar got along together, and they told me that America must be the paradise of the Judges if not of lawyers, since laymen and bar are so numerous. Eight Judges of the first class, while in New York there are 100 such Judges, and the lawyers are eternally clamoring for more."

"Then they reminded me of the immense profits coming to American lawyers. I replied that I had never considered that I was leaving the country for the country's good, or that I was leaving the bar for the good of the bar."

"Two farmers from Vermont had had two barrels of potatoes, and the question arose, Was the loss of the potatoes the act of God or the act of the railroad company? They said that they had talked it over on the way down to Boston and had come to the conclusion that a railroad company was the cause of the loss. I was delighted to say that this moderate measure of compensation I always afterward followed."

"The bridesmaids included the Princesses Patricia of Connaught, Mary of Wales, Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Victoria of Battemberg. The bridesmaids were gowned in St. Patrick blue, trimmed with Venetian point lace, and wore shamrocks in their coiffures."

The bride was dressed in ivory satin, with a Carriacmacross lace veil, the gift of Irish ladies, and was adorned with magnificent pearls, some of which were formerly worn by Queen Victoria."

The only decorations of the chapel were a few white lilies upon the communion table, sufficient color being afforded by the stained glass windows and the banners of the Knights of the Garter hung around the walls."

The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony, which was simple. Afterward luncheon was served in the state dining room of the castle."

NORWAY REJOICES WITH SWEDEN.
STOCKHOLM, June 15.—There are great rejoicings throughout Sweden over the marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Gustavus Adolfus of Battemberg.

A similar message was sent to Prince Gustavus and his bride.

With
Wines & Liquors
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Exceeds all others.
"It blends perfectly."

who had honored the bar of the State of New York more than any one living man, and he knew that the members of the association would appreciate it greatly if he would arise and for them hear one word in his voice. He referred to ex-President Cleveland.

"I must acknowledge, however, that when he arose I did say to myself, 'Suppose, after all, he should be only mortal and fall.' I consider it another cause of congratulation that this danger is passed."

"I yield to no one in the honor I feel due from me and from you to our guest to-night. I am sure that the members of the association will be as glad to hear him as I am. He returns more heavily laden with new honors than has any other American Ambassador."

"I remember an occasion in the most solemn and God-forsaken of all conditions, that of an ex-President, when I was trying to regain some of the prestige I wanted to hold at the bar."

PRINCESS MARGARET WEDS.

Her Marriage to Swedish Prince Quietly Celebrated at Windsor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 15.—Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Gustavus Adolfus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, were married to-day in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with an elaborate ceremonial, in the presence of many European royalties, King Edward acting as the host.

The Life Guards held the route of the procession of visitors from the castle to the chapel. After the bridegroom's procession came a procession of carriages, headed by the King and Queen. Then came the bride's procession, with the Duke of Connaught, who gave his daughter away.

The bridesmaids included the Princesses Patricia of Connaught, Mary of Wales, Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Victoria of Battemberg. The bridesmaids were gowned in St. Patrick blue, trimmed with Venetian point lace, and wore shamrocks in their coiffures."

The bride was dressed in ivory satin, with a Carriacmacross lace veil, the gift of Irish ladies, and was adorned with magnificent pearls, some of which were formerly worn by Queen Victoria."

The only decorations of the chapel were a few white lilies upon the communion table, sufficient color being afforded by the stained glass windows and the banners of the Knights of the Garter hung around the walls."

The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony, which was simple. Afterward luncheon was served in the state dining room of the castle."

NORWAY REJOICES WITH SWEDEN.
STOCKHOLM, June 15.—There are great rejoicings throughout Sweden over the marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Gustavus Adolfus of Battemberg.

A similar message was sent to Prince Gustavus and his bride.

FIT FOR A KING

is the service on the

NEW DINING CARS

the

NEW JERSEY

CENTRAL

operates between

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

A la Carte Breakfasts on 7 and 8 a.m. trains

A la Carte Lunches on 12 & 1 p.m. trains

Table d'ote Dinners on 6 and 6 p.m. trains

See then said that there was present one

BEST & C
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Children's Needs
For Summer.

- Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke of tucks with embroidery; sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs. 50c
- Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke of hemstitching; sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs. 75c
- Gingham Aprons, dark blue, Mother Hubbard style, finished around neck and sleeves with narrow edge of embroidery; sizes 2 to 8 yrs. 65c
- Table Bibs, good quality momic, hemstitched at bottom. 12c
- Muslin Night Drawers, edged with embroidery around neck and sleeves; suitable for boys and girls; sizes 2 to 10 yrs., according to size. 68c. to 80c
- Nursery Chairs. \$2.00 to \$5.00
- Long White Duck Trousers, 29 to 34 waist, 30 to 35 inseam. \$1.25
- Boys' Rubber Coats, 4 to 18 yrs. \$2.25
- White Twilled Pique Suits, 2, 3 & 4 yrs. \$2.50
- Sailor Suits of plain navy blue seersucker, Eton collar; 6 to 12 yrs. \$3.00
- Sand Tows. 25c. to \$2.25
- Lawn Croquet Sets. \$1.00 to \$4.50
- Extra Quality Children's Openwork Sox. 25c. pair
- Fine Quality Mercerised Hosiery. 39c. pair
- Infants' White Canvas Shoes, button Orthopedic; sizes 2 to 7. \$1.00
- Infants' Tan Russia Calf, button Orthopedic; sizes 2 to 7. \$1.25
- Child's Tan, button or lace, first spring heel, walking soles; sizes 4 to 8. \$1.35
- Infants' White Buckskin, button, Orthopedic; sizes 3 to 7. \$2.00
- Boys' Fine Cheviot Blouses, soft finish, pretty colorings; sizes 7 to 14 yrs. 98c
- Boys' Naval Reserve Hats, stitched brim, of white duck and brown linen. 50c
- Babies' Creepers of blue gingham, cut full and wide to slip on over dresses; 1 to 3 yrs. 25c
- Boys' Rough Rider Suits of tan khaki cloth, trimmed red; popular play suit; 3 to 12 yrs. \$1.00

60-62 West 23d Street.

ELECTRIC SERVICE
Brings to your door the most approved and desirable of all up-to-date mediums for lighting and power.
REDUCED RATES
Effective July 1st, offers further inducement for use of electric service
The new price is 10 cents a kilowatt hour instead of 15 cents.
The United Electric Light & Power Co.
Telephone 4070 Madison Square 1170 BROADWAY

CONGRATULATE ALFONSO.

Spanish Students Show Their Joy Over His Escape From Death.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MADRID, June 15.—King Alfonso to-day received a deputation of students who visited his Majesty to congratulate him upon his escape from death by the bomb explosion on his visit to Paris.

In thanking the deputation the King described the occurrence in an unreserved manner of fact. He said he had had a narrow escape, a splinter having passed close to his head. A member of the deputation expressing admiration for the King's calm courage his Majesty replied:

"I am sure each of you would have done the same, adding, with a smile: 'Besides, I was wearing a Spanish uniform, and I could not break into tears.'"

FOUR KILLED ON BATTLESHIP.

British Gun Crew Opened Breech When Cartridge Missed Fire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
GIBRALTAR, June 15.—A lieutenant and three men have died of the injuries they received by the explosion of a six-inch shell during gun practice yesterday on board the British battleship *Magnificent*.

The explosion is ascribed to the usual cause